

THE AMERICAN

VOL. II.—NO. 40.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

PRICE, 3 CENTS.

NOTES.

THE condition of the President has eclipsed all other subjects this week. While this one life hung in the balance at the capital, other topics were felt to be impertinent. A whole country waited with bated breath upon the bulletins telegraphed from Washington. It surpassed even the anxiety with which England waited on the news from Sandringham some years ago, when her next King lay ill of typhoid fever. It is evident that an elective magistrate commands feelings of personal attachment as warm as any that hereditary sovereigns can call forth. The people respect the ruler who has deserved their respect, and, whose name seems to stand for great possibilities in the national future. That he is their choice, not imposed upon them by any law of succession or other necessity, does not weaken but deepen this feeling. This noble anxiety was rewarded by better news day after day. The unfavorable symptoms abated; Mr. GARFIELD began to secure natural sleep, to retain nourishment on his stomach, and even to crave stronger food, while he gained in strength and lost nothing of his wonderful courage and cheerfulness. The inflammation ran its course without proving fatal; the temperature of his body was lowered to a natural point. Bulletins became less necessary and less frequent; the doctors ventured to take some needed rest; and by Wednesday all the signs indicated that the President would recover from injuries which kill seven men out of every eight that sustain them.

THE unanimity of the popular interest in the President's condition was as remarkable as its depth. When Mr. LINCOLN was dying this was not so marked. The popular sympathy was interrupted by violent and offensive speeches, which were resented instantly and sharply. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS admits that the confederate soldiers, to whom he imparted the intelligence, cheered. But the only instances of this sort during the days of suspense we have just passed, were the brutal speech of a rowdy in a Chicago depot, who was at once knocked down by one of STONEWALL JACKSON's old soldiers, and a similar speech by a man who was at once expelled for it from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. Probably no event of recent years has awakened so deep a consciousness of our national unity, or so profound a sympathy of each American with all the rest. The devotional type of the popular feeling has been not less remarkable. We do not gauge this by the number and the spirit of the meetings for prayer that Mr. GARFIELD's life might be spared. These might mean much or mean nothing. But there is no mistaking the tone of ejaculations heard on the street and in private. Men seemed to feel that the issues of life and death were in the hands of One mightier than the doctors at Washington, and the instinct to cry to Him for help overbore all reasonings as to the reach and scope of the natural laws which govern the course of disease, and even supposing that the naturalists are clearly right in excluding everything supernatural from the merely natural sphere, yet does not this very case confirm the belief, held by so many physicians, that the power of the human will to overcome disease or injury, enables one man to live where another would have died? And may not the instinct be both right and scientific which finds in God the springs of those inspirations which nerve a human will for the successful conflict with death?

NEXT to Almighty God, the gratitude of the country is due to the attending physicians, whose care for the President could not be surpassed. And in calling to their counsel such men as Drs. AGNEW and HAMILTON, they showed their anxiety was simply to save his life, and not to monopolize the glory of saving it. After these should be named the members of the Cabinet and their wives, who have been unwearied and unobtrusive in their attentions. Nor should we forget Mr. ARTHUR. No one has exceeded in genuine sympathy and grief the man who had the most to gain from Mr. GARFIELD's death. We must again say that, for other reasons than our personal concern for Mr. GARFIELD, we are glad that Mr. ARTHUR is not to be President; and it will not be forgotten that at this sad crisis no one has behaved better than has the Vice-President. Great praise is due also to the people of Washington, for the thoughtful care which silenced all noisy celebration of the Fourth, and all the steam whistles, bells, and other sources of city noise. The national capital is a miscellaneous sort of town, which does not always represent the best side of the national life. But its demeanor in the present case entitles it to the respectful gratitude of the whole country.

It was unavoidable that the President's peril should lead to discussion of the constitutional and legal arrangements which have been made to meet such cases. It was asked, even, What if by some crime or some natural cause Mr. ARTHUR should die also? In such a case the president *pro tempore* of the Senate would be temporary president of the nation, until a new election could be had under the statute. But in the confusion which followed the resignation of Mr. CONKLING and Mr. PLATT, the Senate adjourned without electing any president *pro tem*. This was the more remarkable, as it was the only chance for the peaceable election of such an officer which will occur for two years. The resignation of the New York Senators put the selection into the hands of the Democrats; but when the Senate again convenes their places will be filled, and the Republicans will block any attempt, if such should be made, to elect before admitting the New York delegates. This, with the help of Mr. MAHONE's vote, will produce a tie, and force a compromise upon some such Senator as Mr. DAVIS.

In case both Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. ARTHUR should die, no one would have the legal power to call the Senate together before the first week of December. The Constitution does not provide for such an emergency as this; but of course a way out of it would be found, if it occurred. In the absence of heads for the other great departments, it naturally would devolve, we think, upon the Chief Justice to call the Senate together, and to act as President until it met.

A few Democrats have been raising the much less remote question of Mr. ARTHUR's capacity to act as President. During the Presidential campaign it was alleged that he was born in some part of the Dominion of Canada, and is therefore not "a natural born citizen of the United States," as the Constitution requires of both the President and the Vice-President. We supposed at the time that our Democratic friends found that they were on a wrong scent, and that this was the reason for their desisting from this cry. If they had not this reason, then they did not do their duty to the country. If the opposition owes anything to the country at large, it owed it the service of probing this matter to the bottom promptly, and if the suspicion proved well founded, preventing any addition to the confusion which must follow the sudden death of the President during his term of office. We are satisfied that the Democrats were not so remiss in this matter as some of them now seem to believe.

We think it creditable to the moral sanity of the country that little personal animosity is expressed toward the madman who so nearly deprived the country of its chief magistrate, and who hears of the failure of his deed with lamentations that he did it so badly. That CHARLES GUITEAU will be punished by ordinary process of law, we do not believe. In the interests of our presidents, present and to come, we hope he will not. The laws of the District punish such assaults as this merely with eight years of imprisonment. At the end of that period, or possibly a still shorter one, the fanatic would be free to resume the bloody work, whose failure he so much regrets. It would be much better to treat him as the English did a similar character, who fired at the Queen in the opening year of her reign. They acquitted him of crime on the ground that he was insane, and then, to his disgust, committed him to Bedlam, taking precautions that he should never be released. We owe some such precaution to the men whom we make by our votes the targets of such criminals.

The notion that GUITEAU had accomplices of the same sort is now entertained by no one. Detectives have traced his conduct for weeks before the crime, without finding a trace of evidence to implicate any person. The one circumstance on which it was possible to erect a suspicion was his possession of money. Although destitute of any visible means of support, and too poor to pay his board-bill, he managed to arm himself, and to pay the hire of the carriage which took him to and from the depot. But it has been found that he had just received by Post-office order \$25 which was due him as commission from an insurance company; and this small sum he had devoted to the execution of his fanatical enterprise. But if he had no accomplices, he seems likely to have some imitators. Another madman has appeared on the scene, with an equally divine commission to kill either Mr. BLAINE or Mr. ARTHUR, he is not quite resolved which! Such acts as this of GUITEAU are not unlikely to prove infectious to weak brains. Hence the wisdom of the English law which inflicts a flogging upon any one who assaults the Queen.

THE voting at Albany goes on as before. Those who expected that the assault on Mr. GARFIELD would demoralize the Stalwarts and thus lead to a speedy election, have been disappointed. The Machine cares nothing for such matters, and Mr. CONKLING's vote is not one the less. An attempt is making to unite the Republicans by holding a caucus with unrestricted powers for the nomination of two candidates, one a Stalwart. The most strenuous opponents of caucus rule will admit, we presume, that it furnishes a legitimate way of escape from such a complexity as now exists at Albany. As an instrument for forcing unpopular candidates upon unwilling minorities, it is worthy of all reprobation. But as a means of reaching the best compromise possible when without it neither party will come to the terms of the other, it has its uses. Unfortunately some of Mr. CONKLING's friends having failed in their attempts to use it for the worse purpose, decline to accept it for the better. As the Administration Republicans—how near they were to losing that name!—would not help to call a caucus before the voting began, these Stalwarts will not attend except as spectators. Our readers will know by the time this reaches them whether or not a majority of the Legislature have accepted the call for a caucus and have agreed to be bound by its decisions.

MR. B. O. DUNCAN of South Carolina, in a letter to a lawyer of that State, who has been appointed recently to office under the National Government, states the difficulties of the Republican party in the South in a way which is worthy of attention. Mr. DUNCAN is a Republican; he wants honest finance, equal rights, national education and civil service reform. But in his opinion a party needs more than a sound platform; it requires men of probity and capacity as its leaders. But, with the exception of Ex-Governor CHAMBERLAIN, he sees no such men in the leadership of the party in South Carolina. He thinks the time has come for a change. The better class of Democrats are dissatisfied with the measures which have been employed to secure the victory of their party, and in this dissatisfaction he sees the germ of a schism. He regards these Democrats as the natural allies of the Northern Republicans; and if the Republicans of South Carolina will reorganize their party and put their best men in the front, he thinks that these better Democrats will join them. He insists, with emphasis, that in any movement of this kind there should be no forming of suspicious alliances. "Republicans of South Carolina or Virginia cannot unite with repudiators without bringing a certain amount of suspicion and discredit on the national organization. . . . I would not deny to Southern Republicans the right to take advantage, in their own interest, of Democratic dissensions. . . . But I should like their principles and their representatives to be of such high character as to attract the best elements hitherto in opposition, instead of the worst." "The Southern Republicans cannot be too careful in avoiding whatever might tend to alienate any element of the Republican party at the North. The closeness of the late election in the Northern States should admonish them that there is no margin to lose. Success in Virginia or South Carolina by union with repudiators would be dearly bought with the loss of New York or Ohio or Indiana. He regrets "the bitter partisan struggle that has been going on in the United States Senate. It has crippled a well-meaning Administration in its infancy. It has, I fear, alienated an important element of Northern Republicans. It has reopened old wounds between North and South. And worst of all, I fear, it has encouraged the union of Southern Republicans with the most objectionable repudiating elements of the Democratic party."

MR. DUNCAN writes like a sensible man, who is capable of taking large views of things. His care for the future of the Republican party in the North shows it. But in this he goes beyond our own statesmen, who can see nothing but the usefulness of Mr. MAHONEY's support in the Senate. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE once said: "The statesman thinks of the next generation, the politician of the next election." But we have now in the leadership of the Republican party men like Mr. EDMUNDS, Mr. HOAR, and Mr. DAWES, (to say nothing of others of whom less is expected,) who seem incapable to think so far ahead as the next election. They can think only of the next vote in the Senate. For the benefit of those who follow their lead, we will quote yet another sentence from this South Carolinian's letter: "If the mere complimentary telegram of Gen. HANCOCK to the Greenbacker PLAISTED did him as much harm as is generally supposed with the wealth and intelligence at the North, will not a closer union of the Republicans at the South with notorious repudiators be likely to do their party still greater harm?" This conundrum we refer to such representatives of sound finance as *The Advertiser* of Boston and the *Times* of New York.

MR. GLADSTONE is a great man, but he has the unfortunate gift of making his following uncomfortable and even disheartened. His Irish coercion bill (we learn from the London correspondent of *The Advertiser*) took the heart out of the English Liberals, and alienated a great many doubtful voters. They said: "If that is to be the treatment for Ireland, then the Tories ought to be in power to apply it, for coercion

is a Tory resort and not a Liberal measure." And so they have voted against the Liberals at the off elections. Mr. GLADSTONE is doing no better with his Land Bill. When he laid it before the country, his Liberal friends in the newspapers and in Parliament felt bound to admire it. As for understanding it, they were like the old lady who when asked if she understood Dr. CHALMERS' sermons, replied, "Deed I wadna hae the presumption." Even the lawyers in the Cabinet admitted that they did not see how the measure would work; and Mr. GLADSTONE had to take the Attorney-General's place one evening and, in addition to his usual speech in exposition of the bill at its first presentation, to give a second explanation of it. This but heightened the Liberal admiration of its nice balance of conflicting interests, and the delicacy of its compromises. But as its discussion proceeds in Committee of the Whole, they see the Premier sacrificing one after another of the beauties they so much admired, and find that nothing is so certain as that the measure will change its character very essentially before it is voted finally. The general character of these changes is to rob the bill of its definiteness on important points, and to throw more and more responsibility upon the courts. Where the grounds for a tenant's claim were defined as the bill stood, such definitions are swept away, and everything is left to the judge's sense of equity. Now Irish judges are the creatures of English government. The best of them are apt to be selected on the ground of their freedom from sympathy with ideas distinctly Irish. The worst are such as that chief justice, whose violence compelled his withdrawal from the trial of the Land Leaguers, or that other Irish judge who rarely allowed a week to pass without a fresh denunciation from the bench of Mr. GLADSTONE's own Land Law of 1870. These amendments, therefore, place the whole reform at the mercy of men upon whose fairness the Irish tenant cannot depend. When next the Tories come into office they will set up Orangemen and Emergency men to interpret the law. When the Liberals have the power, they will confine their appointments in the main to members of the English and Protestant "Garrison." The general exclusion of Irish Catholics, and even of Presbyterians from the Commission of the Peace shows the spirit in which Irish judicial appointments are made.

SOME RESULTS FROM THE CENSUS. VI.

A distinguished German writer has recently said that the unsympathetic farmer of our vast western prairies is slowly but surely pressing to the wall the landed aristocracy of England. No doubt an increase in the far Western States of nearly 233 per cent. in the cereal production in twenty years (136 per cent. in the last ten), will have a tendency to bring about a change in the social structure of the older countries. In 1880 our total cereal product was 1,229,039,616 bushels. In 1870 it was 1,387,295,523 bushels, an increase of a little more than 13 per cent. The census returns issued last week, show that the total cereal product of the country for 1880 was millions of bushels in excess of the estimates of the Agricultural Bureau, and the most sanguine expectation of the crop prophets, viz., no less than 2,714,602,681 bushels, an increase during the last decade of nearly 96 per cent. Of this increase nearly 2½ per cent. may be attributed to the New England States, nearly 11 per cent. to the Middle States, nearly 48 per cent. to the Southern States, over 136 per cent. to the ten Western States, and nearly 110 per cent. to the Pacific States and Territories. With this wonderful increase in the cereal product, with transportation cheapening, with the balance of trade over 30 per cent. in our favor, with an actual increase of American industry in ten years of 2,625 million dollars, with our iron industries producing one-fifth of the world's iron and one-fourth of its steel, with our railroads more than doubling in ten years, and the national debt decreasing more rapidly than the most sanguine of our financiers anticipated, it is hardly surprising that such a tide of immigration should have begun its westward flow. And yet while the prolific soil of the prairie States is cheapening food for the European consumer, and lessening the profits of the landed producers, as Von Holst has uniquely put it, Europe is playing to us the part of the rich parent by paying over annually to the New World not only a handsome sum in gold, but also sending us half a million of its sturdiest sons and daughters, most of whom are young and vigorous and have cost their parent countries no small sum to bring them up and educate them.

Of the 2,714,000,000 bushels of grain no less than 2,232,697,681 bushels were of wheat and corn. Of this 439,111,805 bushels of wheat and 1,297,550,262 bushels of corn were raised in 1880 in the Western States. Of the total amount of cereals raised in the country, 1,920,218,085

bushels, or about 70 per cent, was raised in the ten Western States. Below we have prepared a table showing the total cereal product of these ten States in 1860, 1870, and 1880, and the per cent. of increase for each State:—

State.	1860. Bushels.	1870. Bushels.	PER CT. 1860-'70.	1880. Bushels.	PER CT. Inc.
Ohio, . . .	108,789,675	123,473,314	13.49	189,737,034	53.66
Indiana, . .	94,997,746	88,326,130	* 7.02	180,794,067	104.91
Illinois, . .	156,543,565	207,936,491	32.83	444,520,662	113.77
Michigan, . .	26,169,907	40,722,298	55.06	92,484,962	127.11
Iowa, . . .	57,613,564	121,951,917	111.67	363,589,336	198.14
Wisconsin, .	35,868,856	64,199,568	78.98	101,428,295	57.99
Minnesota, .	7,564,078	35,450,001	368.66	76,209,175	114.97
Missouri, . .	81,504,669	97,793,338	19.98	249,826,673	155.46
Kansas, . . .	6,483,349	23,726,086	265.95	133,034,104	460.07
Nebraska, . .	1,720,278	8,572,842	398.34	88,593,777	933.42
Total, . . .	577,255,687	812,151,975	40.69	1,920,218,085	136.43

* Decrease.

Every one of the above states except Indiana has increased in its cereal products during the decennial period covering the war and ending in 1870; the New England States decreased in their cereal production from a decrease of a little over 5 per cent. in Vermont to as high as 35½ per cent. in Massachusetts, making an average decrease of about 17¼ per cent. in the six New England States. During the same period Pennsylvania and Maryland were the only two Middle States in which the cereal product increased, New York decreasing very slightly, New Jersey 13 per cent., Delaware nearly 25 per cent., and the District of Columbia 66 per cent. Of course there was a general decrease in the Southern States, Texas alone showing an increase of nearly 14 per cent. the average decrease for the Southern States amounting to nearly 28 per cent. The only territory that shows a decrease is New Mexico, of nearly 9 per cent. In the decade just closed, only two States, Maine and New Hampshire, show a decrease in cereal production; every other state has increased; the New England States nearly 2½ per cent., the Middle States 15¼ per cent., the Southern States 48 per cent., the Pacific States and territories nearly 110 per cent., and the ten great Western States not less than 136½ per cent.

In this connection it will be interesting to note the per cent of increase and decrease of the two great staple crops, wheat and corn, in the five geographical sections of the Union for the two decades ending 1870 and 1880, and for the twenty years between 1860 and 1880.

SECTION.	1860 to 1870.		1870 to 1880.		1860 to 1880.	
	Wheat. Inc. P. C.	Dec. P. C.	Wheat. Inc. P. C.	Dec. P. C.	Wheat. Inc. P. C.	Dec. P. C.
New England States,	7.34		19.82	22.63	14.92	13.29
Middle States, . . .	33.79		1.00	3.2	42.08	38.03
Southern States, . .	22.58		31.52	44.94	49.73	12.21
Western States . . .	105.00	8.11	67.79	195.49	243.1	219.47
Pacific States & Tr'y	175.11	74.52	117.38	128.79	498.02	299.29
Total, . . .	66.22		9.28	59.76	133.00	165.49

In his report to the Superintendent of the Census, the Special Agent in charge of the Agricultural statistics, calls particular attention to the unprecedented and advancing production, amounting as we have shown, to nearly 100 per cent. for all kinds of cereals taken together, while the increase of the ten years preceding was but 12 per cent. This wide difference, he informs us, is largely real, from obvious causes, though in part only apparent, by reason of the partial failure of the corn crop of 1869, and the heavy yield of 1879. The cereal increase between 1850 and 1860, a period of great agricultural growth, was 43 per cent. The apparent increase in corn is about 133 per cent., the three great corn-growing States, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, producing more than the entire country in 1869. Illinois advanced from about 130,000,000 bushels to nearly 329,000,000 bushels, an advance which may be partly traced to the failure of the crop in 1869, but particularly to the immense extension of the area cultivated in 1880. From Bulletin No. 175 containing a summary of the agricultural statistics, we learn that a five-fold increase in Kansas is caused by heavy immigration and cheap and fertile lands. A still higher rate of progress is noted in Nebraska. A comparatively steady and rapid increase of wheat-growing is shown by a comparison with former enumerations, the gain being 73 per cent. in the last decade, and 66 and 60 pe

cent respectively in those immediately preceding. While all the States and territories except Florida and Wyoming report wheat, several on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts show diminished production, and seven-tenths of the entire crop is produced in nine States, in the following order of precedence: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, California, Missouri, Wisconsin. The production of oats has been extended mainly in the West and South. Four-tenths of the area of this crop, with nearly half of its product is found in four States, Illinois, Iowa, New York and Pennsylvania.

The Census report of the tobacco crop shows an apparent increase in the production of 80 per cent., but this, we are informed by the Special Agent, exaggerates the real advance in tobacco cultivation, as the preceding census crop was a small one, and the fear of taxation may have operated to prevent a full census of tobacco in 1870. Fifteen States produce now, as in 1870, more than 99 per cent. of the tobacco of the United States, though it is reported in twenty-two other States and six territories. Of these fifteen, only Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts produce less than in 1870. Kentucky occupies the first position, producing 36 per cent. of the total product of the country. Virginia holds the second place; Pennsylvania has advanced from the twelfth to the third; Wisconsin, from the fifteenth to the tenth; and North Carolina, Connecticut, and New York have each gained one point in the rank of tobacco States. Those that have retrograded in relative production, are Massachusetts, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee. The changes of the decade are made clear in the following statement:

States in order of production.	1880.				1870.			
	Rank.	Average Crop.	Area.	Pounds.	Rank.	Pounds.	Pounds per acre.	Pounds.
Kentucky, . . .	1	1	8	226,127	1	105,305,869	756	1
Virginia, . . .	2	2	13	139,423	2	37,086,364	573	2
Pennsylvania, . .	3	7	3	27,567	12	3,467,539	1,340	12
Ohio, . . .	4	6	6	34,679	4	18,741,973	1,001	4
Tennessee, . . .	5	4	10	41,532	3	21,465,452	707	3
North Carolina, .	6	3	15	57,215	7	11,150,087	471	7
Maryland, . . .	7	5	12	38,174	5	15,785,339	683	5
Connecticut, . . .	8	11	1	8,666	9	8,328,798	1,620	9
Missouri, . . .	9	8	7	15,500	6	12,320,483	773	6
Wisconsin, . . .	10	10	5	8,811	15	960,813	1,234	15
Indiana, . . .	11	9	9	11,955	8	9,325,392	742	8
New York, . . .	12	13	4	4,938	13	2,349,798	1,327	13
Massachusetts, . .	13	15	2	3,358	10	7,312,885	1,599	10
Illinois, . . .	14	12	11	5,625	11	5,249,274	699	11
West Virginia, . .	15	14	14	4,071	14	2,046,452	564	14

According to the expert on fisheries, Professor Goode, there are not less than from 800,000 to 1,000,000 persons dependent on the fisheries of America for their support. Mr. Goode has not yet determined the value of the product, to the producers, of the fisheries, but he thinks it will prove to be somewhere between forty and fifty millions of dollars. Of the thirty-one States and territories whose citizens are engaged in the fishing industry, seventeen have more than a thousand professional fishermen. The most important of these States is, of course, Massachusetts, with from eighteen to twenty-five thousand men. Second, stands Maine, with ten to twelve thousand, unless, indeed, the sixteen thousand oystermen of Virginia and the fifteen thousand of Maryland, are allowed to swell the totals for those States. Maine, however, stands second so far as the fisheries proper are concerned. Third, comes New York with about five thousand men; then, New Jersey with four thousand; North Carolina with three thousand five hundred; Oregon, with its horde of salmon fishermen, two thousand five hundred in number; Florida, with two thousand one hundred; Connecticut and California with about two thousand each; Michigan with nearly one thousand eight hundred; Wisconsin, with eight hundred; Georgia, with fourteen hundred; Ohio, with over one thousand; Delaware, Rhode Island and South Carolina, each about one thousand; New Hampshire, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, with about four hundred each, and Mississippi with only sixty. There are no less than 16,745 persons engaged in the fishery industries in the Pacific States and Territories. They employ 5,547 boats, and fifty-three vessels, valued at nearly \$584,000, which with the value of the fishing apparatus and outfits and buildings, including the apparatus for manufacturing, makes, the total amount of capital employed \$2,748,383,

ENGLAND DEFENDING HER INDUSTRIES.

WE should be wanting in sympathy with a great nation on trial, if we did not notice the intensity of the struggle in England to resist the encroachments of France and Germany. It is true that in those resisting countries it is denied that the establishment of protection is an encroachment, but that which cuts off the markets heretofore available to English manufacturers, and turns those markets over to German and French producers, clearly deserves some bad name. The official returns of the British Board of Trade for five months ending with April, showed a decline in the export of wool and worsted yarns to the Continent, of £500,000 in value in 1881 as compared with the same period in 1880. This is a practical and serious loss, and if repeated in other classes of goods, or extended to larger proportions in this class, it would increase the present discontent very greatly. In fact, it is believed that the prospects of the English spinners who have so long had their best market for yarns on the continent, are permanently changing for the worse, and that this once most prosperous industry can never be restored to its original proportions.

The greater truth is that the balance of industrial power was disarranged by England herself. An aggressive policy was instituted under a name quite tempting to other nations, but practically extremely severe in its exhaustion of every country under its influence. Free trade was for the time very useful in extending English influence, but it had, from the outset, the tendency to produce complete subordination or to excite decisive resistance. It has done both—many countries yielding to the pressure, and becoming in the end almost completely exhausted. While others have turned on their industrial antagonist, and are vigorously defending themselves. If the subordinated States could take all that England manufactures, the policy of free trade might be claimed to have found its vindication, but in fact the resisting countries are by far the best resource of English producers. If their market in France and Germany only fails to take the yarns they have hitherto sent them, and still more the finished fabrics in wool and cotton, then manufacturing must decline. No other or equivalent opening adequate to the necessity, can possibly take the place of the thrifty nations of the adjacent continent.

All accounts agree that the intensity of resistant feeling in England against free trade, due to the recent action of France, has never been equalled, and can scarcely be exaggerated. Many of the local journals openly question the soundness of British policy, and discontent and remonstrance now come from industrial classes who have heretofore been the staunchest supporters of free trade. The industries in cotton and wool, and the densely populated manufacturing cities where bread was dear, and whose markets were remote, found their readiest relief in the cheapening of food. The great object with all of them was to make goods cheaply. Competition with producers of cottons for distant sale was for a long time a leading policy and, to do it justice, a successful policy. Even if America alone had continued to buy Manchester prints and Bradford worsteds, as it was doing so recently as within ten or fifteen years, the policy of Cobden and Bright might have been defended as being still the best for manufacturing England.

If England will step frankly forward and defend its own industries by judicious but not offensive legislation, that policy will command our respect, and to some extent our co-operation. They may levy duties of fifty cents per pound on our woollens, and fifty per cent. on our silks, without disturbing the equanimity of our State Department, or revoking the treaty-making power of either country. If English workmen were as prosperous at home as they become after emigration to this country, they would consume tenfold more than they now can consume. Much of the great production characterizing the textile industries here in carpets, hosiery, and clothing goods particularly, is due to the great capacity of the whole body of the people to consume. The workmen and workwomen are almost as large consumers as the proprietors—and the fact that under our policy they have become so strikingly easy and so marked in their social contrast with the working people of England, is one that we commend to the British statesman thoroughly to study.

LITERATURE.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CARLYLE.

PROFESSOR EDWIN D. MEAD, whose admirable introduction to the Rev. Stopford Brooke's last volume of discourses was mentioned in these columns a few weeks ago, has produced one of the best and most thoughtful books on Carlyle that readers on either side of the ocean are likely to see (*The Philosophy of Carlyle*—by Edwin D. Mead), a book which even those who do not share in the author's views will none the less enjoy. In its original form it was an essay read before the Harvard Philosophical Club, but additions and amplifications have swelled it to the proportions of a very presentable volume, two interesting appendices being devoted to Tyndall's estimate of the "Sage of Chelsea" and Professor Norton's notice prepared for the annual report of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Mead begins his book with that branch of his subject which is most discussed at present, the "Reminiscences," which he declares are no true revelation of Carlyle at all to those who do not already know him. "We do not reveal a man when we give to the public what his deliberate judgment would have withheld. . . . That these

'Reminiscences' were written in the most inconsiderate manner, in a day of grief, when the mind was sick, the vision cut and all the relations of life distorted, we very well know. That Carlyle would never have given them to the world, as they have been given, is just as sure." We are not quite sure that we can approve the doctrine, which if logically carried forward might tend to excuse very undesirable suppressions. If a great man is not consistently great—if in private life, or at an unguarded moment, he lapses from the standard and ideal he has set up in public, the truth should be known. It would be eminently unjust that such matter should go before the world without some explanation as to the circumstances attending its production, such explanation as would be received as frankly and honorably as it was offered; or if the matter were not published the biographer might recognize its existence by abstaining from immoderate praise, such as, unhappily for their fame and the truth, was lavished upon Carlyle and is lavished upon Hugo. With this, let us give Mr. Mead a hearing again, recognizing with pleasure the very palpable but not always perceived distinction which he draws between some of Carlyle's contemporaries and the causes they represented. "I find," he says, on page 11, "whatever of stubbornness and wilfulness, whatever of what may seem to me false opinion and philosophy, no ignoble egotism in Carlyle. Plainly enough, he thought himself greater than the men about him. I, for one, should respect his judgment, had he not—but no man who had any title to his confidence or companionship ever complained, or had reason to complain, of disrespect or any failure to be met on the equal ground of manhood. It has been said that he held his contemporaries cheaply: the sole point of interest is whether he rated them justly. I believe that he failed signally to recognize how great were many of the causes represented by many of his friends, and how deep the insight of the men who will stand as the true exponents of the age, but he was not blind to excellence in his contemporaries." Foreseeing the natural objection that Carlyle was not a philosopher at all, our essayist defines a philosopher to be the man who, doing his own thinking, speaks wisely upon first principles, whatever the form in which he expresses himself, or the side from which he approaches and envisages those principles. He admits that Carlyle is full of contradictions—that of no great man of our own time are so many exceptions and qualifications necessary to whatever is said of him, and does not leave out of view the weight of the burden of bad health upon the genius. As for his pessimism, it is happily noted that Carlyle has fallen into the error common to idealists of "forgetting, in the immediate power and pain of the contrast between the ideal and the present, the law and facts of history. In general, Carlyle had no doubt of improvement and progress, and he believed in ultimate justice to every one. He had small sympathy with existing ecclesiasticism and was savagely impatient of compromises with old creeds—the idealist's fault again! Force in a cause absolutely bad he never glorified," and "if, in his impatience with indecision and shilly-shally and good natured weakness in the midst of chaos, he was willing to give almost any amount of rope to the man who could handle tools effectually and bring one thing or another to pass, even to the extent sometimes of almost seeming to reckon might right and success justice, we are bound to read all in the light of the final verdict."

There is a very interesting section on "Carlyle and German Thought" (pp. 61—86) which, however, we shall not attempt to spoil by partial reproduction, but we cannot resist the temptation of selecting and condensing some passages from the chapter devoted to Carlyle's political views. Carlyle, according to Mr. Mead, was no old time monarchist. His philippics against democracy are no plea for any existing aristocracy. Of the divine right of kings he made short work. He was a violent radical, in favor of giving the power at any and every time, irrespective of kings, lords, or any statutory dignities, to whoever proved that he had brains. How the tools were to be transferred to the person who could use them seemed hardly worth while talking about, a point where Mr. Mead acutely traces his resemblance to the old Greek philosophers. "The ends which Carlyle aims at through his 'despotism' are the ends of democracy. His strong government, his despotism, his aristocracy of talent all come to this, that we shall put the wisest men in office and keep them there. We shall perfectly succeed in this when the millennium comes. . . . The heaven of the principle of neighborhood—Lessing's 'Humanity,' Mazzini's 'Association,' 'Swarmery,' if you please—is what Carlyle's philosophy chiefly lacks. This is the very gospel of Christ, and this is the principle to which we are now inevitably committed, and which has got to be worked out. This is at least sincere—all else to-day is make-believe. And this, too, if we look well to it, satisfies the first condition of Carlyle's philosophy: —'Do, that you may know.' If this rule is good for anything, then we must believe that in political activity men will most surely attain political wisdom; that as citizens, and not as subjects, they will most surely develop the true eye for talent and the will to make it master." Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1881. Pp. 140.

THE HISTORY OF A MOUNTAIN.—M. Elisée Reclus is already widely and favorably known to American readers as the author of two books on "The Earth" and "The Ocean," which may be ranked with the very best of that useful and interesting class of works of which our fortunate generation has enjoyed a monopoly, and which no authors so well as the French seem able to prepare. Unlike too many "popularizers," M. Reclus is a man of substantial acquirements and careful study, so that the reader can rest in the conviction that he is learning something valuable as well as reading something interesting. The titles of the chapters,—all short and graphic,—will sufficiently indicate the completeness of the author's study and the excellence of his arrangement. Peaks and Valleys; Rocks and Crystals; the Origin of the Mountain; Fossils; The Destruction of the Peaks; Land-slips; Clouds; Fogs and Storms; Snow; Avalanches; Glaciers; Moraines and Torrents; Forests and Pastures; The Animals of the Mountain; Gradations of Climate; The Free Mountaineer; Crétins; Mountain-Worship; Olympus and the Gods; Genii; Man. The volume, though compact and inexpensive, is copiously illustrated, and the

translators have done their work excellently—much better, indeed, than the translators of some more ambitious works recently placed before the American reading public. Harper & Brothers, New York. Pp. 195, with illustrations.

THE GEORGIANS.—Number three of the "Round Robin" series of novels comes to us under this title, "A Nameless Nobleman" and "A Lesson in Love" having been the two preceding volumes, and proves to be an interesting story of Southern life. The story moves rapidly, with cleverly presented situations and interesting descriptions of the life of the South. Science and Religion are both made to contribute material, the former furnishing some extraordinary feats in amateur surgery and the practice of medicine, while the latter contributes a sympathetic account of a Methodist revival among the poor whites. The heroine is an entertaining creature, and her description is a thoroughly balanced study of an interesting character whose life is sad and eventful. Number three is quite equal to its predecessors. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1881. Pp. 322.

DRIFT.

—From one practice, which is alike unpatriotic and untruthful, it were well that a departure should be made—the publication of libels on American manners and the American character. Even in journals which pretend to appeal to the most refined and cultivated classes of the community such libels find frequent place, and the boorish or reckless American is becoming a type in fiction not any more attractive and *raisonnable* than the Yankee of "Sam Slick's" time. When we see a correspondent dilating with earnestness upon the marked novelty of the usages in the best English society in such difficult matters as the eating of soup or fish, we are infallibly reminded of the dime guides to etiquette. It is, of course, wildly possible that the usages of good society may have for the correspondents and censors the fascination of discoveries, but wherefore do editors and waste-baskets exist?

—America has already a bad name in European estimation, and perhaps the partisans of some effete monarchy might be pardoned for circulating among emigrants or those about to emigrate, two items from the American papers of this week. In one is told the tragic story of an Englishman who landed in New York, entered a saloon to have a drink, and was drugged, robbed of \$110, and thrown into the street, pawned his watch for \$1, spent half of this sum in buying a 25 cent meal, and on going to spend the change was arrested for passing counterfeit money. Such an experience was naturally surprising, not to say stupefying, but the ways of the sinners of New York will not seem to the European critic more curious than those of the saints of Chicago. Behold a clergyman who organizes a new congregation, and being pressed for money borrows a silver service from the soprano of the choir, and pawns the same, and is straightway arrested as a receiver of stolen goods, the plate being the long and anxiously looked-for spoils of a burglary.

—An agreeable indication of the manner in which our fair and clever countrywomen are making their way in English society is afforded in the programme of a recent aristocratic bazar in London, under the patronage of the Queen and the presidency of the Princess of Wales. Among the ladies in charge of stalls are the Princess de Lynar, (Miss Parsons, of Columbus,) Mrs. and Miss Ronalds, Mrs. Lorillard, Viscountess Mandeville and Miss Yznaga. It is even more gratifying to observe that while for two or three seasons back American girls have been the regnant beauties of London society, there has not yet been the faintest whisper of scandal concerning one of their number, though the scandal-mongers of the "society" press have made free with the name of every native belle of the season of recent times.

—The questions of Land Reform and of Disestablishment cannot be long delayed in England. Lord Kimberley, a cabinet minister and the owner of 11,000 acres of land, with an annual rental of \$125,000, has just declared for the abolition of all laws impeding the free distribution of landed property, the repeal of the law of primogeniture and security for the capital which tenants invest in their holdings. Simultaneously comes an interesting disclosure concerning a parish in the City of London, which consists mainly of 26 houses in Bishopsgate street. For attending to the spiritual needs of their inhabitants the rector receives \$5,500 a year. He has not been seen in his parish for three years, and his duties are discharged by a curate, who receives a stipend of \$600, out of which he has to pay the organist, the sexton and the gas-bill!

—Mr. Burne Jones, the pre-Raphaelite, was made a D. C. L. of Oxford the other day, being greeted by the under-graduates with an uproarious chorus of

"A most intense young man,
A soulful-eyed young man,
An ultra-poetical super-esthetical
Out-of-the-way young man."

The same young gentlemen subsequently howled down Mr. Gladstone's name and cheered to the echo that of a Mr. Hull, a Conservative ex-M.P. for Oxford City, unseated for corrupt practices.

—The accuracy of history may be styled an unknown quantity. Captain Russell's history of the wars between Russia and Turkey declares that Moltke obtained the facts for his history of the campaign of 1829 while serving on the Russian staff, whereas, he did not visit the East till 1835; while Lady Duff Gordon, in the preface to her translation of Moltke's book, says that its author was a "Major Moltke, a young Prussian officer, who died at an early age."

—The American literary "dead beat" is not commonly accounted lacking ingenuity—otherwise impudence—but when he is compared with his British brother he is but as a babe to a Bismarck in craft. Thus an English literary man, whether with or without a wooden leg is not specified, advertises in a religious paper asking the readers of the life and works of an eminent authoress, recently deceased, to help him in his hour of need, on the ground that he wrote a poem to her memory at the time of her death!

—Now that vitriol-throwing is coming into vogue in this country, it may be interesting to recall that up to 1861 maiming with such fluids was not punishable in England, the judges having decided in the great heap of their wisdom that the fluid was not a "weapon," and hence that a "wound" could not be inflicted therewith, a decision reminding one of the dictum of the railway guard when Mr. Frank Buckland endeavored to introduce a turtle into the carriage: "Dogs is dogs, and cats is cats, but turtles is hinsecks!"

—America is sadly in need of a "Slang Dictionary." New Mexico furnishes the latest bowie knife cuts of American speech, as they might be called, by defining her criminals as "rustlers," "cowboys," "card-jerkers," "dinglers" and "notchers." The "rustler" is an international dealer in other people's property, who sells his American swag in Mexico, and loads himself for a return voyage with Mexican plunder. The

"card-jerkers" and "cowboys" are professional gamblers and herdsmen, who commit crime by way of urban relaxation; the "dinglers" are stage robbers, while the "notchers" kill men merely to acquire a reputation. It would be an excellent idea to hold a National or Territorial Convention of Notchers, and amend the rules of that exciting sport so that when one Notcher kills another Notcher the notches of the notched Notcher shall be added to those of the notching Notcher. In this manner, ere many months had elapsed, the honors of the profession might be heaped upon one meritorious man through the carrying out of the doctrine of the survival of the "fightist," and him there would be no difficulty in lynching.

FINANCE.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1881.

THE one absorbing topic of conversation and the one over-shadowing influence of the past week in Stock Exchange circles, has been the attempted assassination of President Garfield at Washington on last Saturday. By reason of the temporary disturbance in the stock market, and the discussion aroused by it, other matters have been dwarfed almost into insignificance. The effect of Guiteau's infamous assault has created a profound sensation, but yet when we come to examine its traces left on stock speculation, it seems surprising that so much comment in connection with the financial situation should exist regarding the matter. But doubt still veils the future of the President's fate, and the question of his life and death, so long as it remains undecided, must necessarily largely engross the minds of operators who still fear some possible unfavorable effect upon prices, should the assassin's aim unhappily prove to be crowned with success.

The event of Saturday, for the day, unsettled the stock market, and prices declined 2 to 5 per cent., coming, in the first hours of excitement, dangerously near demoralization and panic. But the subsequent speculation has recovered its tone with a buoyancy that calls for exceptional comment. Panic at the Stock Exchange is the most unreasonable of unreasonable things. There was no reason why stocks should be worth less or more in the event of the death—even though it might be sudden and violent—of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, considering the condition of the country and the virtual completion to which the existing Administration had carried its refunding policy. But with prices at the altitude which they have attained, many conservative financiers feared that the occurrence of any sudden or startling event that might shake public confidence would tumble down the speculative fabric so that hardly a wreck would be left behind. That event came this week—and it is really more or less serious in its relation to Wall Street—and the stock market presented a steady front that excites general amazement.

Stocks are held strongly by capitalists whose every interest it is to secure a further advance. The "bear" party has turned out not to be so aggressively powerful as it had been supposed. Stocks are held strongly by the public, on margins that no 5 or 10 per cent. break will ruin. An enormous investment and speculative absorption of securities has been going on in both this country and Europe for the past three years. Confidence in the justifiability of present values—confidence in a long prosperous future—exists to a wonderful extent. How far this confidence is really based on good reasoning is a question that cannot be decided flippantly on either the pro or the con side. In favor of the stability of the present situation much can be said. Investment-seeking capital is more than abundant, it presses vehemently into every loan that is offered with any reasonable guarantee of profit or security. The United States goes into the market and extends 6 and 5 per cent. loans to the extent of \$600,000,000 at 3½ per cent., the money being subject to return at a moment's notice; State and city governments refund their 6 and 5 per cent. debts on terms that yield only 4½ to 3½ to the investor and railroad companies negotiate their bonds under conditions that establish equally low rates on the investment. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company—one which has suffered all this year losses in its earnings from last year's basis—offers \$3,000,000 6 per cent. bonds and thirteen times the amount of money asked for tries to crowd into the loan. The Erie Company offers \$6,500,000 6 per cent. bonds for the purpose of completing the road that is to serve for its Chicago outlet and in a few days, notwithstanding the excitement caused by the terrible affair at Washington, this loan is so eagerly taken at 102½ that a small remainder of it has to be withdrawn from public subscription to enable private interests to be satisfied. Excepting the trunk lines, from which we have no late reports, the railroads as a rule continue to show splendid gains over the unprecedented business of 1880. At a time when our cereal exports are at high mark, the country maintains an enormous balance of trade in its favor. Business remains prosperous on the whole and, in spite of great commercial activity, our down town banks for weeks have no commercial paper offered to them to discount. These are some of the facts in the situation that go to maintain the wonderful confidence of the people that high prices of good stocks do not necessarily mean dangerous inflation.

Of course, the manipulations of strong and experienced speculators make and break markets sometimes apparently without justifying cause. But seldom are the controlling, far-sighted spirits to be found kicking against the pricks of either favorable or unfavorable drift of real elements. Wall Street has weighed the features of the situation as outlined above, and the past six months have reflected an eventual advance in prices in the face of the damages done to the railroads by an unprecedentedly severe winter and by tremendous succeeding freshets and floods and, later, of the losses entailed by a severe railroad war on the lines running between the west and the sea-board. Previous to the attack on President Garfield the stock market had shown signs of the starting of a "boom" responsive to the effect of the heavy July money disbursements. Although interrupted by the attempted assassination, the upward movement has been resumed so far this week. Transactions are no more than moderately active, but the tone of the speculation has been, and it closes, strong. Should President Garfield's case terminate fatally, it is to be feared that some disturbance may be caused to the Wall Street markets, on account of the uncertainty that may be felt regarding the financial policy of his successor. But unless all signs—and more emphatically those most recent—fail, that disturbance is not likely to be more than temporary.

Of the ordinary events of interest there have been few to note this week. As was foreshadowed by its generally-known financial condition, the Manhattan Railway Company defaulted on its July rental to the New York and the Metropolitan Companies. The New York Company has declared open war against the Manhattan, and legal proceedings have been begun to secure the return of the control of the property of the former company to its stockholders. Secretary Windom issued the one-hundred-and-fourth call for five per cent. registered bonds of 1881, being the remainder of the bonds that were not continued at 3½ per cent. The statement of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for the year ending June 30 (June being partly estimated), shows \$10,910,039 gross earnings, \$6,837,398 operating expenses, and \$4,072,441 net earnings. The total net income was \$4,334,070, and the net fixed charges were \$3,070,364, leaving \$1,263,706 applicable to dividends. There were paid two semi-annual dividends of three per cent., amounting to \$1,087,800, leaving a surplus for the year of \$175,906.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST,

SAFE DEPOSIT, AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF MARBLE-FRONT BRICK BUILDING,
Nos. 413, 415 and 417 CHESTNUT STREET,

CAPITAL \$1,000,000 FULL PAID.

Established for the settlement of Estates, either as Executor, Administrator, or under assignment, and for the Execution of Trusts; also for the Safe-keeping of Securities and Valuables, and the Renting of Small Private Safes in its Indestructible Vaults.

J. L. ERRINGER, President. EDWARD S. HANDY, Vice-President. WILLIAM L. DUBOIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS ROBINS, JAMES L. CLAGHORN, EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND, JAMES M. AERTSEN,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, BENJ. B. COMEGYS, HON. WM. A. PORTER, DANIEL B. CUMMINS,
R. P. McCULLAGH, AUGUSTUS HEATON, EDWARD S. HANDY, WILLIAM S. GRANT,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR., ALEXANDER BROWN,

DIE FORGED EYE BARS. THE PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE WORKS. MACHINE RIVETING.

SHOPS AT POTTSTOWN, PA.

JOSEPH H. COFRODE.

FRANCIS H. SAYLOR.

COFRODE & SAYLOR, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS,

OFFICE, 259 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Contractors for the Construction and Erection of Iron or Wooden Bridges, Viaducts, Turn-Tables, Roofs and Building. Plans and Prices furnished on application. Specifications solicited.

BRIDGE RODS WITH UPSET ENDS. CASTINGS FOR WOODEN BRIDGES.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY R. R.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE

Wonderful Caverns of Luray, and for White Sulphur, Va.,

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, SWEET CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, WARM SPRINGS' HOT SPRINGS, HEALING SPRINGS, and others on the line of the

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY,

COMMENCING JUNE 15, 1881.

Cars will leave Pennsylvania Railroad Station, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA.

For LURAY, 4.25 A. M. 9.00 A. M.
For WHITE SULPHUR, 8.30 P. M. 11.55 P. M.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS on 8.30 P. M. train, from New York and 11.55 P. M. train, from Philadelphia, go through to White Sulphur.

Passengers for the Springs have the privilege of stopping over at Luray to visit the Caverns. No special change in attire is requisite to enter. For Tickets and Information, apply to the Ticket Offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad. General Offices of the Company, Hagerstown, Md. or 37 and 39 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. P. HATCH, General Passenger Agent.

JOS. H. SANDS, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

MANSION HOUSE.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED, Handsomely Furnished, Two Hundred Rooms, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, Elegant New Billiard Parlor with Six New Collender Tables: Prof. James Brophy's Orchestra, Coach to Beach, W. U. Telegraph and Union News Stand in Office, Finest New Summer Bathing Houses on the Island, Extensive and Airy Porches, Same arrangement as last season.

CHARLES McGLADE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BROWN & WOELPPER,

Owners and Proprietors.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

Formerly "Tammany or Cleaver's,"

NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,

Near Atlantic Avenue,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

J. B. MYERS, Proprietor.

(Late of Ashland House.)

CONGRESS HALL.

NOW OPEN, Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths, Band of Music. Remain in the Cars until Congress Hall is called at Massachusetts Avenue. GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor.

THE WENTWORTH,

NEWCASTLE, N. H.

This Hotel will open June 18th. It has accommodations for 450 guests, and offers more attractions for the pleasure and comfort of its patrons than any other seaside resort on the Atlantic coast. Its high situation affords beautiful views both inland and seaward, its healthful atmosphere, the easy manner by which it can be reached, its advantages for boating, fishing and bathing, excellent drives and attractive walks, all combine to make it one of the most charming places on the New England coast. The house contains every modern appliance. It has spacious and well ventilated rooms, furnished in black walnut, with the best of beds, large parlors, halls and rooms for social enjoyment, passenger elevator operated by steam, Music Hall for dancing and theatricals.

An Orchestra of twenty members, of acknowledged professional ability, under the direction of Mr. John J. Braham (Musical Director of the Boston Museum), will furnish music for the season.

The verandah, fifteen feet in width, surrounding the house, gives an extended promenade of over 1000 feet in length, while the view is unexcelled in beauty and grandeur. Bowling Alleys, Billiard Room, Steam Yacht for excursions, sail and row boats under the direction of trusty and experienced men. Grounds lighted by the electric light. Stock reports received every hour.

The Wentworth is situated three miles from Portsmouth, and is reached by means of the Eastern Railway in two hours' ride from Boston, and is equally distant from Portland, Maine. It is four hours' ride from the Fabyan House by way of the White Mountain Notch and North Conway. It is also reached from the White Mountain range by the Boston, Concord and Montreal and the Concord Railways, and by the Grand Trunk by way of Portland.

At the station in Portsmouth the coaches of the Hotel are always in waiting.

Address

F. W. HILTON & Co.,
Portsmouth, N. H.

(NEW) MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

On the summit of the Alleghenies, 2,300 feet above sea level, within seven hours' ride of Philadelphia.

By the erection of a new and elegant hotel the accommodations at this charming resort have been greatly enlarged and improved. The drainage and water supply are perfect. Passenger elevator, electric bells, new bath and billiard rooms and children's dining and play rooms have been added to the equipment of the hotel, and it has been elegantly furnished throughout. Cottage residences to let. First-class music, etc. For circular containing analyses of water and full information, address W. D. TYLER, Superintendent.

CONWAY HOUSE,

CONWAY, N. H.

Pleasantly located; fine view of mountain scenery; half a mile from depot, and first-class in every respect. Good livery. Terms liberal.

L. H. EASTMAN, Proprietor.

The State of Maine,

with its long stretch of Sea Coast, its mountains, its unbroken Forests, its innumerable Lakes and Rivers, offers attractions unsurpassed as a place for

SUMMER RESORT.

THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

the only rail route between Portland and Bangor, makes connections for all parts of the State and

THE MARITIME PROVINCE,

and is the route to be taken to all of the Hunting and Fishing Resorts of Northern Maine and New Brunswick and to the Seaside Resorts of Booth Bay, Mt. Desert, St. John, Halifax, etc.

For MT. DESERT this line should be taken to Rockland and thence by steamer; or to Bangor, and thence by stage or steamer. Additional accommodations and attractions being offered each year. Ask for, and secure Excursion or other tickets via this line.

F. E. BOOTHBY, General Ticket Agent, PAYSON TUCKER, Superintendent.
PORTLAND, Me., May 15th, 1881.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

R. W. FARR, MANAGER,

CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

RATES, \$2.50 Per Day.

OFFICE CLERKS: Henry Krogman, J. E. Birchinell.

Special Rates to parties remaining over ten days, according to location of rooms.

H. MUHR'S SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

DIAMONDS.

633 and 635 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important New Books.

THE REPUBLIC OF GOD. By Elisha Mulford, LL.D., author of "The Nation." 8vo., \$2.00.

"This is a unique work, and devotes to the great topics of theology a kind of thinking of which we have little in English literature and need much."—*The Independent*.
"It will do much to allay the conflict of doubt and denial that wearies and distracts so many minds and hearts. It is the larger view that resolves the contradictions into unity; we may almost say that it is by the very largeness of its comprehension a demonstration of the faith."—*The Christian Union*.

THE THEISTIC ARGUMENT AS AFFECTED BY RECENT THEORIES: By J. L. Diman, late Professor of History at Brown University. Edited by Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale College. 1 vol. 8vo, \$2.00.

Professor Fisher pronounces this work "a noble vindication of Theism, treating fully and satisfactorily the problems and objections raised by the sciences of the day, and having the literary charm that belongs to everything he wrote."

THE GOSPEL OF THE RESURRECTION.

By James M. Whiton, Ph.D. 16mo, gilt top, \$1.25.

"The reader will find these studies scholarly, instructive, and very practical."—*Hartford Courant*.
"A thoughtful and reverent study of one of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. Will serve to clear away many mistaken and material ideas, and will help to make the sublime and inspiring truth of a life beyond the grave more intensely and vitally real."—*Boston Journal*.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CARLYLE. By Edwin D. Mead. 1 vol. 16mo, \$1.00.

"While it criticises sharply some of Carlyle's positions, notably in politics, Mr. Mead's book is far the most just and comprehensive survey yet made of Carlyle's work and rank as a thinker, and is entitled to a wide and careful reading."—*Boston Correspondence of the Springfield Union*.

** For sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

Security from loss by Burglary, Robbery, Fire or Accident.

THE FIDELITY
INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
327-331 CHESTNUT STREET.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, - - - - \$2,000,000.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers; also, desirable Safes in upper vault for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe-Renters.

VAULT DOORS GUARDED BY THE VALE TIME-LOCK.
SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS AND STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, &c., taken for SAFE KEEPING, on SPECIAL GUARANTEE, at the Lowest Rates.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE AND EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company have a Special Trust Capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for their Trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Stephen A. Caldwell, William H. Merrick,
Edward W. Clark, John B. Gest,
Alexander Henry, Edward T. Steel,
George F. Tyler, Thomas Drake,
Henry C. Gibson, Thomas McKean,
C. A. Griscom.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Total Assets December 31, 1880, . . . \$15,573,297.62
Surplus over all liabilities,
Massachusetts Standard, 4 per cent. . . \$2,607,908.52

This agency has been established over twenty years, during which time nearly three million dollars have been paid in death-losses, endowments, profits, etc., WITHOUT ONCE ENTERING A COURT ROOM TO CONTEST THE PAYMENT OF A SINGLE DOLLAR.

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Pres. JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Sec'y.

MARSTON & WAKELIN, General Agents,
No. 133 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

National School of Elocution and Oratory, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NINETEEN TEACHERS and Lecturers, SPECIALISTS in their departments. Thorough and systematic culture in VOICE, ENUNCIATION and ACTION in their application to CONVERSATION, READING, RECITATION and ORATORY. Chartered March, 1875. Grants DIPLOMAS. SUMMER TERM, JULY 5. FALL TERM, OCT. 3. Send for Catalogue and Prospectus to

J. H. BECHTEL, Secretary,
1416 and 1418 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

**LADD'S SWING
SOLID CHAIR.**
COMFORT



Adapted for the house, lawn or piazza, and surpassing every known article of furniture for Solid Comfort. The body and back of Chair can instantly be adjusted to any desired position. The swinging motion is most soothing and delightful. It occupies very little space when folded. Send for circulars.

HERMON W. LADD,
927 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA; 108 FULTON STREET, BOSTON;
207 CANAL ST., NEW YORK, AND 94 MARKET ST., CHICAGO.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS, RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND SWITCHES,

Billets, Slabs and Forgings of Open
Earth and Bessemer Steel,

WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PENN.

OFFICE: 208 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN before beginning business should have a complete knowledge of its branches, forms and customs, if they wish to achieve success. This is imparted thoroughly at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, 108 S. Teath Street Philadelphia. Call or write for free Circular.

Barker Brothers & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

28 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, allow
Interest on Deposits, and transact a general
Banking and Brokerage Business.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

BANKERS,

THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Investment
Securities a specialty.

NARR & GERLACH,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 322 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA and STUTTGART.

W. G. HUEY & CO., BANKERS,

(Members of STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Nos. 50 & 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS, CARRIAGES,

1009 & 1011 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine.

It has no Cogs, Cams, Feed Teeth, or other annoyance. It has less machinery than any other machine, does all work without basting. One Thousand Dollars Reward will be paid to any one if they will do as great a range of work, and do it as well, on any other machine as can be done on the "Davis." Agents wanted.

DAVIS MACHINE CO.,
ALVIN B. FELT, Manager.

No. 1223 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE EMPEROR

BY

GEORG EBERS.

From the German, by CLARA BELL.

Revised and corrected in the United States.

2 VOLUMES.

Paper Covers, 80 cents per set.

Cloth Binding, \$1.50 per set.

For sale at all the Bookstores. Sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

WILLIAM S. GOTTSBERGER, Publisher,
11 Murray Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BIBLE REVISION

The best and cheapest illustrated edition of the Revised New Testament. Millions of people are waiting for it. Do not be deceived by the Cheap John publishers of inferior editions. See that the copy you buy contains 150 fine engravings on steel and wood. Agents are coining money selling this edition. Send for circulars.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bargain Room at the Chestnut-street Clothing House.

Everybody knows what to expect when we begin the late-season mark-down, viz., clothing fine and not fine, but always good of its kind, at less than the cost of making.

Let these examples show the drift of prices:

Men's suits

made for	going for
\$8	\$5
10	6.50
13	9
14	10
16	10
18	10
16	11

Boys' suits

made for	going for
\$5.50	\$4
6.50	5
10	6
11.50	7

Children's suits

made for	going for
\$4.50	\$3
5	4
7	4.50
7.50	5
10	7.50

and many others; but these here are a large stock themselves. Besides there are quantities of odd garments at even larger reductions: and bargains in furnishing goods. Whatever we seem to have too many of are in the bargain room.

Anything unsatisfactory bring back promptly and uninjured.

JOHN WANAMAKER & Co.

Chestnut, below Ninth, Philad'a.

W. M. P. WALTER'S SONS, Machinists' Tools and Supplies.

AGENTS FOR

NORTHAMPTON EMERY WHEEL CO.,
REYNOLDS & Co.'s MACHINE AND SETT SCREWS,

1233 MARKET STREET.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE,

to canvass for subscribers to

THE AMERICAN,

Commissions liberal. Send for Samples Copies and rates.

THE AMERICAN, P. O. Box, 1690,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS,
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART,
AND FINANCE.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday at No. 726 CHESTNUT
STREET, Philadelphia.

DELIVERED BY MAIL OR CARRIER.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
NOTES,	201
EDITORIAL:	
Some Results from the Census. VI.	202
SPECIAL ARTICLE:	
England Defending Her Industries.	204
LITERATURE:	
The Philosophy of Carlyle.	204
The History of a Mountain,	204
The Georgians,	205
DRIFT,	205
FINANCE,	205

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars a year.

The American is not stopped at expiration of subscription
unless requested.

Remittances at risk of subscriber, unless made by registered
letter, or by check or postal order payable to W. R. Balch,
Managing Editor The American.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve Cents per line per insertion for outside pages; ten
cents per line per insertion for inside pages.

No objectionable advertisements or objectionable cuts will be
accepted. Shorter advertisements may be moved to admit whole
or half pages.

The American is sent free to those advertising in it.

All communications or contributions should be addressed to
W. R. Balch, Managing Editor

THE AMERICAN,

Box 1090, Philadelphia, Pa.

Office, 726 Chestnut Street.

The New York Office of THE AMERICAN is at 55 Broadway.
The London Office of THE AMERICAN is No. 4 Trafalgar
Square, Mr. B. F. Stevens.

At each of these offices copies of THE AMERICAN can be ob-
tained, and subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants

241 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Sole Agents in the United States for

Giesler & Co.'s Blue Seal, Blue Seal "Special Dry"
and Dry Verzenay

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Price Currents furnished on application to our office.

Telephone communication with all the principal houses in the city.

NEW PICTURES.

We are again in receipt of Beautiful New Engravings, New Photo-
graphs, Etc., of every charac-
ter, suitable for Home Decoration
and Bridal Gifts. Also in stock
all the

ROGERS GROUPS.

SOLE AGENCY.

Circulars on application. The
latest ones "Is it so Nominated in
the Bond?" and "The Referee,"
being very popular. New Small
Titles, a set of colored Photographs, &c.



NEW STYLE MIRRORS, NEW PAINTINGS, PICTURE FRAMES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders by mail receive Prompt and Full Attention. Telephone.

FERREE & CO., PUBLISHERS' SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY
for all American and Foreign Periodicals, at Club Rates, English
Books 25 cts. per shilling. N.W. cor. Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

715 & 717 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

PINTO'S GREAT WORK ON AFRICA.

HOW I CROSSED AFRICA:

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE INDIAN OCEAN, THROUGH
UNKNOWN COUNTRIES; DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT
ZAMBESI AFFLUENTS, ETC.

—By MAJOR SERPA PINTO.—

Translated from the author's MSS.

—By ALFRED ELWEEES.—

With 24 Full-page and 118 Half-page and smaller Illustrations,
13 small Maps and 1 large one. Two vols. 8vo.

Extra Cloth. \$7.00. Half Calf. \$11.00.

"It is racy, amusing, interesting, and in its way highly val-
uable as well. He tells the story of his great feat in crossing from
Benguela to the Zambesi in a straightforward fashion and with
much vivacity. As a whole, Major Pinto's book is at once a
charming romance of African travel and a useful contribution to
African geography."—*Pall Mall Budget*.

"One leaves his account with regret, for he has most of the
qualities that make the African explorer entertaining. . . . The
manner of telling his story is so free from self-glorification, is so
direct and modest, that it wins the reader from the outset."—*New
York Times*.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

MRS. GEOFFREY.

By the author of "Phyllis," "Molly Bawn," "Beauty's
Daughters," "Airy, Fairy Lilian," etc. 12mo. Extra Cloth,
\$1.25. Paper cover, 60 cents.

"To say the truth about it, it is the most fascinating of the
series. The plot is cleverly woven, the descriptions are refreshingly
original, and the narrative and dialogue sparkling."—*Baltimore
Evening News*.

"It is a book you can't help liking, and it is sure to find lots of
readers and add to the already well established fame of its author."
—*Boston Post*.

ANNALS OF BROOKDALE.

A NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE. A Novel. 12mo. Extra cloth.
\$1.25.

"Contains graphic sketches of foreign travel."—*Boston Globe*.

"A lively story, with some good character-drawing in it."—
Philadelphia Inquirer.

SHAKESPEARE FOR THE YOUNG.

Certain Selected Plays Abridged for the Use of the Young.
By Samuel Brandram, M.A., Oxon. 8vo. Extra cloth. \$1.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

A Popular Illustrated Monthly of Literature, Science, Art, and
Travel. With Illustrations. Vol. XXVII., Old Series. Vol.
I., New Series. 8vo. Extra cloth. \$2.00.

"No better family magazine is published than Lippincott's.
It is beautifully illustrated, the paper is fine, and the type clear, the
reading matter excellent and of a high order. The poetry pub-
lished is universally good, and we recommend this magazine con-
scientiously."—*Chautauqua Democrat*.

RULES OF LAWN TENNIS.

As Authorized and Adopted by the U. S. NATIONAL LAWN
TENNIS ASSOCIATION. With a Description and Plans of the
Game. Printed by authority of Executive Committee. Paper
cover. 25 cents.

PRACTICAL HISTOLOGY.

A Text-Book of Practical Histology, with Outline Plates. By
William Sterling, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.E., Regius Professor
of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen.
With 30 Outline Plates, 1 Colored Plate, and 27 Wood En-
gravings. Quarto. Extra cloth. \$4.50.

CORNEILLE AND RACINE.

By Henry M. Trollope. 16mo. Fine Cloth, \$1.00. Being the
Twelfth Volume of "Foreign Classics for English Readers,"
Edited by Mrs. Oliphant.

"He gives a connected story of the life of both of his subjects,
interspersed with liberal extracts from their best works. His work
is very well done."—*Philadelphia Press*.

ETIQUETTE OF SOCIAL LIFE IN WASH- INGTON.

By Mrs. Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren. Fifth Edition. Square
12mo. Extra cloth. 75 cents. Paper cover. 50 cents.

ALTON THORPE.

A Novel. By Lucy N. Janney. 12mo. Extra Cloth. \$1.50.
Cheap edition. Paper cover. 40 cents.

"The best constructed and best written American novel that
has appeared this season."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

*For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail
postage prepaid, on receipt of the price by the publishers.

ADVANTAGES

OF THE

Perfected Type-Writer



LEGIBILITY.—The writing of this machine is fully
as legible as print. The vexatious mistakes, annoyances,
and waste of time incident to illegible pen writing are
therefore avoided.

RAPIDITY.—The average speed of the pen is from
twenty to thirty words per minute. The average
speed of the Type-Writer is from fifty to seventy-five
words per minute. And as any number of copies from
two to ten can be made at the same time, it follows that
with a Type-Writer from two to twenty hours work can
be done in one hour. "Time is money."

EASE.—As in using the machine one can write with
one, two or three fingers of either hand and sit in any
desired position, it is manifest that the drudgery of writ-
ing with the pen, whereby a single set of muscles and a
constrained position of the body is necessitated, is over-
come. The Type-Writer is a complete safeguard against
evil results from close application.

Descriptive Circular Mailed Free.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

124 South Seventh St., Philadelphia.

New York Office, 281 & 283 Broadway.

—THE—

WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS

SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDING

COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

WM. SELLERS & Co.,

—ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF—

MACHINE TOOLS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Columbia Umbrellas

ARE THE MOST DURABLE.

None genuine unless stamped on handle: "COLUMBIA,"
FAST COLOR, DROWN & CO., MAKERS. Are made of
FINE SOFT GINGHAM, will not turn brown or gray, or soil the most
delicate garment in dripping.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

246 Market Street, 498 and 500 Broadway,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

LEARY'S

OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street,

First Store bel. Market St., Phila.

AMERICAN WATCH SALESROOM.
RIGGS & BRO. 221 WALNUT ST.,
Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Corner of Dock.

LANDRETH'S SEEDS
ARE THE BEST
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,
21 and 23 S. SIXTH STREET

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.
STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATING
Wood's American Kitchen Range.
41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

Entered at the Philadelphia Post-Office as
Second-Class Mail Matter.